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**SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**



**ANNUAL REPORT
1985-1986**

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STATE DOCUMENTS

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

June 30, 1986

To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the fiscal year 1986 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. Strom, Chief

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SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

GOVERNOR

**ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT**

**DIRECTOR
OF SLED**

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
OF SLED**

**OFFICER OF
THE DAY**

ADMINISTRATION

**GENERAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT**

**PROTECTIVE
SERVICE**

**CRIMINAL
JUSTICE INFO.
& COMM.**

REGULATORY

**PUBLIC
INFORMATION**

CHEMISTRY

FIREARMS

MISSING PERSONS

POLYGRAPH

BLOODHOUNDS

INTELLIGENCE

INVESTIGATION

IMPLIED CONSENT

FY 85/86 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Admin.</u>	<u>General Law Enforcement</u>	<u>Agents Operations</u>	<u>Implied Consent</u>	<u>Supervised Health Fitness</u>	<u>Security General</u>	<u>Security Blatt Bldg.</u>
Personal Services	739196.15	4671098.69				572272.63	195048.12
Contractual Services	220262.55	226580.75				5811.65	270.00
Supplies	55380.17	308049.51				14568.09	932.69
Fixed Charges	94936.66	33616.23				145.00	
Travel	6622.56	279325.19				1170.11	
Equipment	10866.72	624079.31					
Library Books, Maps		2933.62					
Light, Power, Heat	144281.41	834.86					
Transportation	5.00	349971.68					
Agents Operations			75000.00				
Supervised Hlth Fitness					38680.65		
Implied Consent				115900.80			
Employer Contributions							
Permanent Imp.							
TOTAL	1271551.22	6496489.84	75000.00	115900.80	38680.65	593967.48	196250.81

Source Of Funds

FY 85-86 Appropriations	4655902.00
Revenue 84-85 Fund	566406.00
Lapsed To Gen Fund	(283269.00)
Revenue Lapsed/General Fund	(450758.00)
FY 85-86 Revenue	1978818.00
Carry Fund (86-87)	(1039775.00)
Budget Reduction	(139980.00)
Capital Projects	82852.00
Capital Proj. Carry Fund	(7966.00)
TOTAL	5362230.00

FY 85/86 FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>CJICS</u>	<u>Regulatory</u>	<u>Missing Persons</u>	<u>Employer Contri.</u>	<u>Supplemental Appro.</u>	<u>Operating Revenue</u>	<u>Permanent Improvement</u>
Personal Services	1899045.95	224562.90	41401.45			1692.50	
Contractual Services	247215.59	75909.95	4316.85			291151.47	
Supplies	60489.97	7000.22	10722.25		12475.00	30042.97	
Fixed Charges	753941.35	3853.49	1069.57			303431.79	
Travel	6694.06	7980.46	852.74			733.92	
Equipment	60912.27	2801.14			141129.34	402079.90	
Library Books, Maps	72.63						
Light, Power, Heat							
Transportation		5.00				25558.66	
Agents Operations							
Supervised Hlth Fitness							
Implied Consent							
Employer Contributions				1882359.81			
Permanent Imp.							74886.00
TOTAL	3028371.82	322113.16	58362.86	1882359.81	153604.34	1054691.21	74886.00
TOTAL OF EXPENDITURES							
Personal Services	8344318.39						
Contractual Services	1071518.81						
Supplies	499660.87						
Fixed Charges	1190994.09						
Travel	303379.04						
Equipment	1241868.68						
Library Books, Maps	3006.25						
Light, Power, Heat	145116.27						
Transportation	375540.34						
Agents Operations	75000.00						
Supervised Hlth Fitness	38680.65						
Implied Consent	115900.80						
Employer Contribution	1882359.81						
Permanent Improv.	74886.00						
GRAND TOTAL	5362230.00						

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The Executive Order was replaced in 1974 by updating legislation enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure of the State Law Enforcement Division. The new statutes created SLED, provided for the appointment of the agency's chief and placed all state-employed security employees, as outlined by law, under SLED supervision.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police - all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various policical subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirements of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide a maximum law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The division has four fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring such perpetrators before the state's courts.

However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the chief of SLED or the Governor.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority) have grown with the division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing

and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The division has also been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, handguns and other firearms and massage parlors.

The division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

SLED also has been given statutory authority to investigate all cases brought to the attention of the SLED chief involving arson or the unlawful burning of private property, and the division has been authorized to make arrests in connection with these investigations.

Lieutenant Jerry Hamby.....Supervisor - Uniform Crime Reporting
Agent Joe Means.....Supervisor - Criminal Records
Lieutenant Johnny Hartley.....Supervisor - Polygraph Examinations
Lieutenant Walter Powell.....Supervisor - Criminal Intelligence
Mrs. Pat Murphy.....Supervisor - Regulatory Department
Agent Rita Shuler.....Supervisor - Photography Lab
Lieutenant Dan F. Beckman.....Officer of the Day
Mr. James V. Martin.....Director of Administrative Services
and Data Processing Coordinator
Mr. Hugh E. Nunn.....Executive Assistant and
Public Information Officer
Ms. Anne Mathis.....Supervisor - Finance Section
Mr. Jimmie Lakusa.....Director of Purchasing
Mr. Bill Canady.....Director of Personnel
Mrs. Marla Forcel.....Administrative Assistant
Ms. Carolyn Lyerly.....Administrative Assistant
Mrs. Debbie Hamilton.....Administrative Assistant
Ms. Betty DeFosse.....Administrative Assistant
Lieutenant Ron Cook.....Supervisor - Protective Services
Ms. Linda Marsh.....Testing Personnel

MANAGEMENT STAFF

Chief J. P. Strom.....Agency Director
Vacant.....Assistant Agency Director
Lieutenant James K. Wilson.....Chief Forensic Chemist
Lieutenant Earl Wells.....Senior Chemist
Lieutenant Steve Smith.....Supervisor - Narcotics Department
Lieutenant F. Dan DeFreese.....Chief Examiner - Forensic Science
Lieutenant Mickey Dawson.....Supervisor - Document Lab
Mr. Harry Hopkins.....Data Processing Administrator
Lieutenant Jerry Hamby.....Supervisor - Uniform Crime Reporting
Agent Joe Means.....Supervisor - Criminal Records
Lieutenant Johnny Hartley.....Supervisor - Polygraph Examinations
Lieutenant Walter Powell.....Supervisor - Criminal Intelligence
Mrs. Pat Murphy.....Supervisor - Regulatory Department
Agent Rita Shuler.....Supervisor - Photography Lab
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and Data Processing Coordinator
Mr. Hugh E. Munn.....Executive Assistant and
Public Information Officer
Ms. Anne Mathis.....Supervisor - Finance Section
Mr. Jimmie LaRussa.....Director of Purchasing
Mr. Bill Canady.....Director of Personnel
Mrs. Marcia Porcel.....Administrative Assistant
Ms. Carolyn Lyerly.....Administrative Assistant
Mrs. Debbie Hamilton.....Administrative Assistant
Ms. Betty DeFreese.....Administrative Assistant
Lieutenant Ron Cook.....Supervisor - Protective Services
Ms. Linda Marsh.....Missing Persons

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The State Law Enforcement Division was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment for agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provided for exemptions under the act and the duties of the division.

Sec. 56-6-2960 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1972, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - as amended requiring three divisions to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310 - (Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - requiring the division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

Further, this section, as revised in June, 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The Division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80 - requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Prior to Fiscal Year 1976 period, another statute was enacted which directly authorized SLED to begin regulation and enforcement proceedings. In June 1975, the legislature enacted a law pertaining to operations of massage parlors around the state, including a requirement that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant be investigated by SLED. Further, the act stipulated that each employee must be registered with the Division and that the Division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

Sec. 23-35-170 - requiring the Division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales of dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

In 1985, Sec. 23-3-200 through 23-3-320 of the code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility to create a Missing Person Information Center as a part of the Division to serve as a central repository for information regarding missing persons and missing and exploited children.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

During Fiscal Year 1975, a Public Information Office was added to the general operation at SLED. The office primarily serves as a liaison between the general public, news media and the agency and serves as an educational assistance for the agency by providing informational programs to civic, church and other organizations.

Since its beginning in October 1974, SLED's information officer has logged more than 320,000 miles and has presented numerous educational programs around the state. Activities by the information officer include SLED display units, public addresses, panel discussions participation and public school classroom discussion.

The information officer, who must possess a background in news and public relations, is a graduate of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

In addition to the educational duties, SLED's public information officer also has logged thousands of miles in appearing at breaking crime scenes to serve as an information-news aid to news reporters and to lessen the confusion often associated with such incidents. The information officer has appeared at more than 3,000 incidents.

The volume of cases and workload handled by the Public Information Office during the 1985-86 Fiscal Year include 8,000 telephone inquiries, 1,000 public and personal inquiries, 3,000 personal contact (average number).

BOMB THREAT

The Division has a bomb investigation squad as a basic part of a

statewide program to deal with the bomb threats to our schools, public buildings and industrial complexes.

Personnel in this squad are trained in the expertise of handling explosives and incendiary devices and are equipped with special mobile equipment and tools to assure the division's readiness to meet and deal with any bomb threat situation.

SLED's initial plan also called for an intensive training and educational program for local enforcement, firefighting personnel and responsible public and industrial officials. SLED personnel conducted numerous seminars and training sessions for police agencies and fire departments throughout the state and held planning information seminars with public and business management officials to aid them in developing security plans and training classes of their own. This program has been highly successful and effective in reducing substantially the number of industrial work stoppages which were being experienced by textile and other key industries in the state.

Special on-going plans also were developed for all state buildings as part of a continuing responsibility for the squad as it responds to and investigates bomb threats.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the division established a criminal intelligence section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation as well as supporting and assisting SLED personnel in conducting specialized investigations. Much intelligence information is gathered and maintained from across the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals", organized crime figures, white collar crimes and various gangs and traveling criminals as well as general investigations concerning homicides, narcotics, frauds, theft, gambling, sex offenses, etc. During the fiscal year 1985-86, the intelligence team, consisting of one section head, four special agents and an investigative support analyst, handled approximately 2,600 pieces of information in connection with 1,032 various investigations.

SLED is a charter member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC) operating under a justice department grant. ROCIC is a clearing house which exchanges current information on the activities of approximately 2,600 professional career criminals in the southeastern part of the United States.

MISSING PERSON INFORMATION CENTER

In May of 1985 legislation was passed in South Carolina for a Missing Person Information Center. The Center began operation July 1, 1985. It serves as a central repository for information on missing persons and missing and exploited children.

The MPIC also provides investigative and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies statewide. The Center also works with missing person units nationwide, coordinating efforts to locate the missing.

The MPIC has a staff of three: supervisor, administrative assistant and secretary. Also one agent has been assigned to the unit. The staff is available 24 hours a day.

South Carolina's New Missing person law mandates that law enforcement agencies immediately arrange for the missing person to be entered in the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer and immediately inform all its on-duty officers of the missing person report. It is also mandated that a statewide broadcast to all other law enforcement agencies be transmitted and a copy of the missing person report be sent to the MPIC.

SEX CRIMES INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE

During Fiscal Year 1985-86, SLED has provided education, research and investigative assistance pertaining to sex crimes and sex offenders.

The assisting agents have spoken to numerous groups, including social, fraternal, religious, civic and professional groups and organizations; and have participated on numerous panels, workshops, seminars and training sessions dealing with educating professionals and the public. These agents have also participated in continuing education and in-service and social services personnel. They have served in consultation with victims and their families in conjunction with social workers, ministers and the medical profession, and have developed programs in crime prevention geared to the needs of the general public. They have traveled extensively throughout the state consulting with and assisting local law enforcement agencies with investigations of sex crimes, especially in the area of rape lectures.

BLOODHOUNDS

SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present time, there are 12 to 16 bloodhounds. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The bloodhounds and their handlers, consisting of five agents, are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During the Fiscal Year 1985-86, they responded to 311 calls resulting in 181 apprehensions (93 juveniles and 88 adults). Prompt apprehensions such as those made possible by the bloodhounds serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault, and auto theft. Often, the bloodhounds also find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled 26,098 miles during the year and ran more than 1,815.5 miles. The agents were on call for a total of 1,605.0 hours.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

In keeping with modern law enforcement management concepts, the

security and executive protection sections were consolidated in December 1980.

This section now consists of a Director of Protective Services, a sufficient number of special agents as determined by the Governor and Chief of SLED, one (1) uniformed lieutenant, six (6) uniformed safety sergeants, thirty-four (34) uniformed public safety officers and one (1) assistant agent.

This section is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct coordination of all state employed security personnel (except those employed by the S.C. Department of Corrections) with security procedures and guidelines established by the Chief of SLED as required and regular reports from the chief security officers to the Chief of SLED.

Protection of the State House, Blatt Building, Capitol Complex building and grounds, state parking facilities, Governor's Mansion, Supreme Court, Employment Security Commission, S.C. Aeronautics Commission and other state buildings and facilities in the Metropolitan Columbia area is handled directly by the Capitol Police. These officers are charged with the responsibility of providing 24-hour security, law enforcement services and follow-up investigations.

Personal protection for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and their families is provided by the special agents and the special agent-in-charge. This protection also includes internal security for the Governor's, Lieutenant Governor's, and Attorney General's Office and coordination and liaison with the two legislative sergeants-at-arms.

The Protective Services department additionally is responsible for developing and implementing evacuation procedures with other state agencies for fire and/or natural disasters with the Capitol Complex.

Bomb threat reaction plans and physical security surveys in coordination with General Services are also conducted and include recommendations to state agency directors for improving security in their respective buildings and areas.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific analysis and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigative approach or methods should be used.

This method of scientific police science inquiry often is referred to as criminalistics, and SLED is playing a key role in the use of criminalistics for local police agencies around the state as the modern method for criminal investigations.

SLED's criminalistics laboratories, located within SLED headquarters in Columbia, are some of the most up-to-date facilities in the entire country. The laboratories are complete, full-service facilities with the

capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state.

The SLED criminalistics laboratories are maintained and operated under one main centralized concept in keeping with the basic purpose of the Division: consolidation of resources as the most sensible way of providing facilities involving a significant capital outlay, such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment on criminalistics laboratories.

Under the concept devised by SLED for the use of the criminalistics laboratories, the taxpayer in South Carolina is assured of maximum utilization of the equipment in criminalistics work. The concept also has a second appealing quality which SLED views as integral to its development: to allow management to be able to attract and employ the best technical skill for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas: case strategy consultation; laboratory casework; expert witness services; field investigations; police personnel training.

Under SLED guidelines, outlined in management practices around the state, general criminalistics practitioners basically are applied research workers possessing a scholarly ability in addition to a practical ability for solving finite problems. It is the policy of SLED, and a necessity of the profession, that laboratory staff members must pursue a career development training program and education program, including job crosstraining to assure professional proficiency.

FIREARMS LABORATORY

The Firearms Laboratory provides primarily for nonchemical analysis of physical evidence. These examinations are conducted both grossly, photographically and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms Laboratory is examined for unique striations, impressions and fractures from which a positive conclusion can be reached.

The Firearms Laboratory furnishes highly-trained technical personnel for the following purposes:

- A. In the Laboratory--to process, develop, examine, compare and photograph all items of evidence submitted.
- B. In the Field--to process completely any major crime scene. This includes the photography, search, collection, preservation and examination of all objects of evidential value.
- C. In the Courts--to appear as expert witnesses for the prosecution or defense during criminal proceedings in local, state or federal court.

In the laboratory, the following kinds of examinations are conducted:

- A. Firearms Identification--The laboratory uses optical comparison microscopes to make comparisons of evidence bullets, cartridge cases, shotshells, unfired ammunition and components.

1. Bullets: Microscopic comparisons of the marks on bullets produced by the rifling in the barrel of a weapon.
 - a. Recovered evidence bullet (no gun): Determine the manufacturer, caliber, type and make of weapon from which a bullet was fired.
 - b. Bullet versus Weapon: determine whether the bullet was fired by a particular suspect weapon.
 - c. Shot pellets, buckshots, slugs and wadding: The size of shot and gauge of slug and wadding can be determined.
2. Fired Cartridge Case: Markings present on fired metallic and shotshell cases can be microscopically compared and examined.
 - a. Fired cartridge cases found at crime scene (no gun): determine the specific manufacturer, caliber, or gauge, type and make of weapon in which the cartridge was fired.
 - b. Fired Cartridge Case versus Weapon: determine whether a cartridge case was loaded into and/or fired in a particular suspect weapon.
3. Unfired Ammunition: The specific caliber or gauge, manufacturer and type of weapon can be determined. It is also possible to determine that unfired ammunition was loaded into a particular weapon in some cases.
4. Other Firearms examinations include:
 - a. Gunshot residue comparison (muzzle to garment/skin distance). NOTE: These examinations are conducted jointly with the Chemistry Laboratory.
 - b. Shot pattern determination.
 - c. Weapon safety and function testing.
 - d. Trigger pull testing.
 - e. Identification of gun parts.
 - f. Projectile trajectory determinations.
 - g. Melting point determination.

NOTE: The SLED weapons library now includes more than 500 pieces. Known specimen bullet and cartridge cases--kept for reference--number in the thousands.

- B. Fingerprint Identification--Both in the laboratory and on field assignment, Firearms Laboratory personnel are able to process all suitable items of evidence for latent fingerprint, palmprint and footprint evidence. The latest equipment and techniques for latent print detection and preservation are used by the Lab personnel.

It should be pointed out that all Firearms Laboratory Examiners are individually assigned state-owned vehicles. In these vehicles are kept all the equipment necessary for processing any major crime scene. By so doing, any or all of SLED's Firearms Lab personnel are available for rapid response to a serious crime scene at any hour of any day or night.

- C. Tool Mark Identification--Tool mark identification is a microscopic study of the consistency and uniqueness of marks left by most impact, prying, scraping, gripping, pinching or shearing tools. Because of high frequency of forceable entry crimes, tool mark identification is an extremely important aid in the prosecution of criminal cases in which burglary tools are recovered. Examination of tool marks can determine:

1. The type of tool used.

2. The size of tool used.
3. The action employed by the tool when used.
4. The individual identifying characteristics of a particular tool.

D. Photography Laboratory--Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation of all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's Photography Laboratory is organized under and controlled by the Firearms Laboratory.

The Photography Laboratory operates monochrome processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This laboratory is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the laboratory as well as procuring, operating and supplying field photographic units issued to agents throughout the state.

The Photography Lab also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services on the local level. Other support functions are the furnishing of laboratory personnel and equipment for night vision device operations and photographic documentations.

The Photography Lab personnel are principally responsible for the construction of composite drawings and photographs from eyewitnesses and victims of crimes.

E. Other Identifications, Examinations and Comparisons--While the major case work handled by the Firearms Laboratory has been set forth, the laboratory's work is not limited to these areas alone. Following are other types of examinations performed by the Firearms Laboratory:

1. Identification and comparison of plaster and rubber moulages of footwear or tire impressions.
2. Fracture identification--particularly in the case of broken glass or broken tools.
3. Restoration of altered or obliterated serial numbers on firearms, electronic equipment, and other items of evidence.
4. Examination of torn or damaged material such as tape, fabric, wood and building materials.
5. Record fingerprinting in major cases. Record fingerprinting of deceased persons.
6. Proper use of stain, dye and fluorescent thief detection powder especially in fraud and pilferage cases.

F. Other Duties--Because of the Firearms Laboratory's extensive background in firearms, tools, microscopy and photography, the laboratory is engaged in a number of other allied activities. Following are some examples:

1. Testing of new products offered for sale to law enforcement agencies.
2. Conducting schools and in-service training in the criminalistic field for all new enforcement officers.
3. Load and reloading of test and specialized ammunition.
4. Supervision and maintenance of SLED's armory. This includes selection of equipment and maintenance of acceptable stock levels.
5. Expansion and maintenance of Firearms Library artifacts and

publications.

6. Inspection, repair and alteration of service weapons used by SLED agents.
7. Construction of exhibits, displays, specialized devices and equipment used both in the Firearms Laboratory and the Division.
8. Attend schools, conferences and seminars in all fields of forensic science.
9. Conduct research in any area within the purview of the laboratory.

QUESTIONED DOCUMENT DEPARTMENT

This unit is supervised by a Chief Document Examiner who is responsible for the administration and management of the document laboratory. This laboratory is currently staffed by two document examiners and a document trainee. State Law Enforcement Division Document Examiners are highly trained laboratory personnel who are required to complete a four-year internship in the discipline before full certification. SLED's document examiners testify in Federal, State and Municipal courts across the state as well as appearing as expert witnesses before the state's ethics, licensing and regulatory boards and commissions. The personnel of the Questioned Document Laboratory maintain professional proficiency through the design and implementation of original research and the reporting of these endeavors before conference forums on the national level. It is through the adherence of strict professional and laboratory standards that SLED's document examiners have become part of a profession that only has some 250 such experts nationwide.

The Questioned Document Laboratory's examinations are multi-faceted, incorporating microscopic examinations in conjunction with instrumentation designed specifically for forensic document problems.

In the laboratory, many types of examinations are necessary in order to resolve cases ranging from forgeries, election fraud, and white collar crimes to suicides, obscene and threatening notes.

Other areas of Forensic interest are:

1. Handwriting and handprinting identification: The Document Laboratory uses microscopes and photographic techniques to conduct examinations of questioned and known material. These examinations may be on checks, credit cards, invoices, altered financial records, ransom notes, threatening letters or obscene materials. Handwriting examinations have also been conducted in unique cases such as spray-painted graffiti found on blackboards, buildings, and public conveniences.
2. Typewriters, computer printouts, checkwriters, mechanical impressions and rubber stamps: Collectively, the above category represents microscopical examinations that play an increasingly important part of the Forensic laboratory's contribution to the resolving of issues and allegations encompassing what is generally referred to as white-collar crimes. During the first six months of 1986 the SLED document laboratory examined in excess of 5.4 million dollars in checks and negotiable instruments. During this same period of time, the SLED Document Laboratory received over 350 cases incorporating almost 1,400 indictable offenses.

Other document examinations include:

1. Water-soaked and charred documents - This examination has provided the initial identification of fire victims through the laboratory examination of personal effects found at the scene of the incident.
2. Office copier machine identification and classification - Many times an investigator needs to know what make and model of "copier" prepared certain documents as well as matching a copier to a document.
3. Printing - The processing used to print a document as well as identify the matrix is one of the document lab's chief contributions to counterfeiting investigations.
4. Decipherment/obliterations - The decipherment of obliterations uncovers efforts to subterfuge and deception.
5. Dating of documents - The dating of documents through laboratory techniques provides the investigator with invaluable information as to the accuracy of documents, particularly when they are used as supporting data.
6. Line intersections - Which entry or signature was prepared first? The laboratory's answer to this on many occasions is the key to destroying an alibi.
7. Indented writing - Is usually the invisible or unthought-of evidence that solves many anonymous writing cases as well as providing case-solving leads.
8. Paper/inks - Two of the most important examinations in the lab are the identification and labeling of paper and ink products. It is through this process that the product can be assigned to a manufacturer and is important as to the date of entry and availability of specific material to the subject in question.
9. Watermarks - The majority of office papers bear either mechanical or chemical watermarks and it is through the identification and classification of these that the origin of many spurious documents come to light.
10. Reconstruction of records - On numerous occasions records or documents in many forms are constructed or altered in order to substantiate claims of "past" events. Through the Document Examiner this ploy can be detected and documented, thereby exposing attempted deception in record keeping.
11. Other ancillary problems - Many other examinations are conducted by the document examiner month in and month out and many times the solution to the unique problem is through the resources, imagination and training of the Document Examiner.

The document laboratory provides training programs for the law enforcement community in forgery investigative techniques and related investigations as well as addressing check and bookkeeping problems to the business sector. These lectures are given across the state introducing the participants to techniques used in document identification as well as the recommended methods for the collection and preservation of exemplars and evidence.

The incorporating of document experts into certain ongoing investigations is paying great dividends, due to the fact that many examinations that the questioned document expert addresses are issues in the initial phase of an investigation rather than at the end. This allows the utilization and application of questioned document techniques

to quickly provide direction and/or resolve, thereby saving many, many investigative hours by state and local officers.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

This department is supervised by a Lab Director who is responsible for the administration and management of the Chemistry Laboratory, the statewide Implied Consent Program and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Section.

The Chemistry Laboratory is supervised by the assistant lab director staffed by 17 graduate chemists, each of whom is responsible for the case work received from a pre-assigned judicial circuit; four secretaries and one administrative assistant.

The laboratory has at its disposal the latest analytical instruments, such as gas chromatograph, mass spectrometer, ultraviolet, infrared, atomic absorption and fluorescence spectrophotometers, emission spectrograph, X-ray defraction and Co-Oximeter.

Some of the methods and procedures used for physical and chemical analysis in the examination of evidence by the laboratory area are:

1. Examination and identification of fabric and/or fibers using infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, microscopy and X-ray defraction.
2. Examination and identification of soil, metals and insulating materials from safes using atomic absorption, infrared spectrophotometry, emission spectrographic analysis, density gradient analysis and X-ray defraction.
3. Examination and identification of paints to determine source and type using Frustrated Multiple Internal Reflectance Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography, Emission spectrographic Analysis, Thermal Analysis and X-ray defraction.
4. Comparison and identification of hairs, human or animal, using optical microscopy.
5. Analysis and identification of explosive substances, using gas chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry.
6. Analysis and identification of explosive substances and explosive residues using instrumental and chemical analysis.
7. Test of powder burns and residues using Walker tests and atomic absorption spectrophotometry to identify powder burns and determine distance of gun from victim.
8. Test and analyze alcoholic liquids to determine alcohol percentage, fuel oils, lead aldehydes and other poisons and presence of yeast cells in beer using chromatography, atomic absorption, chemical, and microscopic analysis.
9. Examination and identification of seminal fluids in rape cases using microscopic and chemical analysis.
10. Analysis and identification of blood and other body fluids by chemical methods including hemin crystal, precipitin tests and electrophoresis.
11. Detection of carbon monoxide in blood of arson and suicide victims using a CO-Oximeter.
12. Analysis and identification of poison of drugs in solid dosage form and from body fluids and tissues using infrared, ultraviolet and fluorescent spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, mass

spectrometry and chemical analysis.

13. Test and identify presence of alcohol in persons through blood, urine and breath-testing methods.

The Chemistry Laboratory received 7,426 cases during Fiscal Year 1985-86 and performed 33,417 analyses during this period.

Implied Consent Program - Under the Implied Consent Law, Section 56-5-2950, South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED is charged with the administrative responsibility for the training and certifying and recertifying of anyone who is to perform breath test to determine the alcohol content in the blood of persons arrested for motor vehicle violations alleged to have been committed under the influence of alcohol.

The Chemistry Department employs staff technicians to provide for supply and support on an around-the-clock basis the 160 breath testing instruments located throughout the state.

A total of 348 breath-testing operators were certified and 1,042 were recertified by the staff during the period bringing the total number of operators to 1,390.

The effectiveness of the program can be seen in the statistical comparisons of approximately 23,159 tests administered (of these 12,171 or over one-half of the persons tested have a blood alcohol level between 15% and 24%) and 3,256 refusals.

NARCOTICS SECTION

The Narcotics Section was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The section is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Section maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 27 agents and a supervisor assigned to the department at this time.

During the Fiscal Year 1985-86, the Narcotics Section received and processed 319 requests for investigations from federal, state and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 456 investigations by the section.

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS PURCHASED OR
SEIZED (ESTIMATE).....\$14,829,266.00

51,619 Marijuana Plants Seized for 1985/86 Fiscal Year

STATE TOTALS

<u>Sale/ Manufacturing</u>	<u>July-December 1985</u>	<u>January-June 1986</u>
Opium	555	630

<u>Sale/ Manufacturing</u>	<u>July-December 1985</u>	<u>January-June 1986</u>
Marijuana	1015	922
Synthetic Narcotics	3	1
Other Drugs	76	83
<u>Possession</u>		
Opium	245	238
Marijuana	3572	3147
Synthetic Narcotics	4	0
Other Drugs	217	241

POLYGRAPH DEPARTMENT

The polygraph services of SLED are used in every type of law enforcement investigation throughout the state. Many investigations are cleared each week as a result of these polygraph examinations, and it should be noted that the polygraph is used not only to determine if an individual is lying, but also to establish if he is being truthful.

The Polygraph Division has saved thousands of dollars in investigative man-hours each year as a result of being able to clear many investigations promptly by polygraph examinations.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985-86 THIS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED

Number of Examination.....	1,421
Number of No Deception Indicated.....	744
Number of Deception Indicated.....	290
Number of Confessions Obtained.....	263
Number of Indefinites.....	103
Number of Cases Refused.....	5
Number Did Not Test.....	16
Number Cancelled.....	425

THE CASES EXAMINED INCLUDE

Abortion.....	0
Abduction.....	0
Administrative.....	9
Arson.....	79
Assault & Battery.....	42
Blue Law.....	0
Breach of Peace.....	0
Bribery.....	0
Burglary.....	26
Civil Rights.....	0
Conspiracy.....	0
Death Investigation.....	64
Delinquent.....	0

Desertion, N/Support.....	0
Disorderly Conduct.....	1
Destruction.....	17
Drug Violation.....	17
Election Law.....	0
Escapee.....	4
Ethics.....	0
Forgery.....	14
Fraud.....	3
Gambling.....	1
Housebreaking.....	82
Inter W/Officer.....	0
Kidnapping.....	4
Larceny.....	257
Violation of Liquor Law.....	0
Obt. False Pretense.....	1
Official Misconduct.....	2
Oper. Nuisance.....	0
Robbery.....	44
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2
Safecracking.....	6
Sex Crimes.....	155
Traffic.....	1
Trespassing.....	0
Vehicle.....	1
Weapon.....	3
Worthless Checks.....	0
Other.....	115
Contraband (5801).....	6
Contraband (5802).....	0

REGULATORY DEPARTMENT

The Regulatory Services Section of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1972 due to legislation of the General Assembly for purposes of licensing and regulating the private security and private detective companies within the State of South Carolina. This section is also responsible for licensing and regulation of all of the retail pistol dealers in the State, issuance of concealed weapon permits, special weapon permits, registration of serial numbers of all machine guns manufactured in the State, and maintains lists and locations of dealers in precious metals. Applications for handgun purchases are also submitted to the Regulatory Section and all of SLED's gun cases originate from these applications as do the majority of cases made by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

At the present time, there are ten (10) employees assigned to this Section which include one (1) supervisor, six (6) administrative specialists, two (2) agents and one (1) temporary.

The information submitted below should further illustrate the function and activities of the Regulatory Services Section for Fiscal Year 1985/86.

<u>Company Licenses Issued</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Renewal</u>
Combination Private Detective/Security Company..	7	36
Private Security Company.....	15	60
Private Detective Company.....	24	79
Premise Security Company.....	23	150
Licenses Denied.....4		
Licenses Revoked.....1		
Licenses Suspended.....3		

Detective and Security Company Employee Registrations

Security Guard Registrations.....	4296	4432
Private Guard Registrations.....	144	187
Private Detective/Security Transfers.....	1377	
Private Security Temporaries.....	361	
Security Guard Upgrade/Armed.....	424	
Security Guard Concealed Weapon Permits.....	260	
Security Officers Training Certificates.....	176	
Security Guard Terminations.....	2502	
Security Guard Revocations.....	29	
Security Guard Denials.....	46	

Inspections Conducted

Private Security/Detective Companies.....	295
Retail Pistol Dealers.....	121
Total Inspections.....416	
Cases made against individuals for.....	
operating without license.....2	

Retail Pistol Dealers

Licenses Issued.....	78	180
Licenses Denied.....1		
Total Licensed Dealers.....415		

Concealed Weapon Permits

Permits Issued.....	272	487
Applications Denied.....52		
Permits Revoked.....1		
Total Concealed Weapons Permits.....1375		

Total Investigations Conducted.....792

Handgun Purchases

Applications Processed.....43,215
Gun Cases Made.....145
Referred to ATF.....66

CASE FILES

This Department houses and maintains all investigative files from their inception to their closing, to include:

1. All progress reports.
2. All formal reports.
3. Statements from
 - A. Subjects
 - B. Victims
 - C. Witnesses
 - D. Law Enforcement Officers
4. Tapes
 - A. Interviews
 - B. Surveillance
 - C. Statements
5. All other documents pertaining to Case Files
 - A. Arrest Warrants
 - B. Search Warrants
 - C. Court Orders

This Department keeps all investigative agents informed on a monthly basis of their case loads and when reports are due.

The section consists of two (2) Administrative Support Specialists and five (5) Agent Support Specialists. The latter are required to complete the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy and become certified Police Officers. The responsibilities of the Agent Support Specialists include:

1. Twenty-four (24) hour call every five (5) weeks.
2. The taking and preparing of
 - A. Reports
 - B. Statements
 - C. Interviews
 - D. Tapes
 - E. Legal Documents
3. Working crowd control
4. Working of special assignments
5. Sequestered juries
6. Working with female prisoners
7. Extraditions
8. Travel
9. Task force assistance

The Administrative Support Specialist are responsible for computer entry of the following:

1. All progress reports
2. All daily report forms from Investigative Agents
3. Entry of Bloodhound Reports

They are also assigned many secretarial duties to include:

1. Typing of letters, handwritten reports and transcripts.
2. All reports from QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS SECTION.

The CASE FILES SECTION also assists other departments of SLED when additional help is needed.

INVESTIGATIVE ENTRIES
July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986

Number of Cases Opened.....1412
Number of Cases Closed.....1274

BLOODHOUND ENTRIES

Number of Cases Opened..... 311

QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS

Began April 19, 1986 - June 30, 1986

Number of Cases.....62
Total Hours.....44.5

DAILY REPORTS

Number Entered.....48,180

COMMUNICATIONS AND DATA PROCESSING

The computer and communications network involves a dual processor computer system located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Highway Department in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D. C., the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems, Inc. (NLETS), Phoenix, Arizona, the Richland County Sheriff's Office, Columbia, South Carolina and the Greenville Law Enforcement Center, Greenville, South Carolina. The system monitors and maintains in excess of 251 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state. There is at least one terminal in every county.

Under the CJICS system at SLED Headquarters, the Data Processing and Communications Section had the following programs and files in operation or were being developed or implemented during the fiscal year:

Comprehensive Criminal Justice Information System

- Vehicle Registrations
- Computerized Criminal Histories
- Driver's License Files
- Warrant Tracking
- Stolen Articles
- Missing Persons
- Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)
- Stolen Boats
- Stolen Securities

Comprehensive Communications Capabilities

- State Stolen Files
- NCIC (FBI Department of Justice)
- NLETS (Interstate Law Enforcement Communications)
- Message Switching (between law enforcement agencies)
- Richland County Sheriff's Office
- Police Service Bureau

Financial Applications (SLED only)

- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- General Ledger
- Vehicle Accounting
- Inventory Control

Management Applications

- Case Files
- Evidence Analysis Tracking
- Gun Registration Management
- Security Officer Management
- Investigative Case Tracking

Provides Data Processing Services

- Department of Parole and Community Corrections
- South Carolina Court Administration
- Insurance Reserve Fund

The South Carolina Office of Court Administration continues its development and refinement of their court scheduling and monitoring applications during the fiscal year. Some significant enhancements were: 1) allowing counties in an on line mode to the computer center to generate reports to be printed at their location; 2) installation of soundexing routines for faster searching of data bases for Common Pleas, General Sessions, and Family Court Systems; 3) allowing multiple inquiries, modifies and deletes of records in the warrant data base of General Sessions Court System; and 4) combining entry, modify, delete, and inquiry programs into one program to handle indictments in the General Sessions Court System. Other enhancements consisted of normal maintenance and the generation of new programs from existing programs and changing sort programs to help the auditors in the field.

The Department of Parole and Community Corrections continued to refine its system to stay current with the law concerning prison overcrowding. One significant enhancement was the addition of soundexing routines for quicker access to records in the data bases.

SLED has been mandated by FBI/NCIC Policy and Procedures to implement a comprehensive training program dealing with the rules, regulations, and operation of NCIC no later than December 31, 1986. A pre-certification test on the policies and procedures as they relate to the NCIC Files will begin in October 1986 and end December 1986.

Additionally a series of forty-hour training courses will be set up and implemented during the next fiscal year for certification of new terminal operators hired after January 1, 1987.

The quality control function was enhanced to ensure timely, accurate, and complete information in the SLED/CJICS data base in order to ensure legal integrity of the files and prevent unnecessary detention of innocent parties caused by faulty computer responses that may result in costly litigation for false arrest or injury.

During fiscal year 1985-86 the Data Processing Department completed a significant upgrade to the computer system including additional hardware and a new communications message switching system. Plans for the coming year include continued development of standards, operating procedures and exploring the possibilities of upgrading the terminal equipment used in the field as part of the communications network.

CRIMINAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT

This Department has the responsibility for maintaining timely, accurate and complete criminal history records, based on fingerprint card submissions on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the State.

At the present time, there are twenty-seven (27) employees assigned to the Criminal Records Department; one (1) criminal records Supervisor; one (1) assistant supervisor, twenty-two (22) fingerprint examiners and technicians, and three (3) clerical support personnel.

Annual activity volume for the Criminal Records Department includes receipt of 135,408 fingerprint cards, receipt of 14,841 correspondence items, 11,213 telephone requests, handled and processed 271,100 name searches and processed and posted 67,915 dispositions. The Department identified 66% of the total of all fingerprint cards received from various agencies; 46,600 criminal fingerprint cards were received and coded on individuals who had no prior arrest in the State Repository during this period.

All criminal justice agencies in the state are submitting fingerprint cards to the Criminal Records Department. The agencies have been instructed to submit two (2) fingerprint cards to the department on all misdemeanors and felony arrests, with the exception of minor traffic arrests, in order for the Department to build and maintain an updated centralized criminal history record information file. It has been requested that all agencies submit final disposition reports to assure the records are current and dissemination procedures can be handled properly.

The Department processes all criminal fingerprint cards using the Henry Classification System and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) classification. The current incoming fingerprint cards are searched through the computerized name files. In the event of "hits" or "matches", the incoming fingerprint cards are checked against fingerprint cards in the master fingerprint card file. The master fingerprint card file is a manual file in which manual characteristic comparisons and searches can be made.

When identifications are made, the South Carolina Computerized Criminal History files are updated and copies are sent to the FBI Identification Division and the NCIC III Files are also updated daily. Under the two-fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the Criminal Records Department at SLED and the other copy is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. A rap sheet is produced by the FBI and sent to the submitting criminal justice agency.

The Department is also responsible for the dissemination of all criminal history record information and the handling of all dismissals and expungements.

COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL HISTORY UNIT

This Unit has the responsibility of serving the law enforcement agencies, courts, and the public throughout the State of South Carolina with up to date criminal history record information.

This unit also is under the supervision of the Criminal Records Supervisor. There are twenty-six (26) employees assigned to the CCH Unit; one (1) Fingerprint Examiner II, one (1) Administrative Assistant I, one (1) Administrative Support Specialist C, three (3) Administrative Support

Specialist B's, five (5) Administrative Support Specialist A's, seven (7) Clerical Support Specialist B's, five (5) Administrative Support Specialist A's, seven (7) Clerical Support Specialist B's and eight (8) Data Control Clerks. The Fingerprint Examiner II serves as the liaison between the Criminal Records Department and CCH Unit.

There are presently 443,836 separate individuals entered on the Computerized Criminal History File. Of this figure, 359,033 records are completely automated. The CCH Unit has been in operation nine years and has done a vast amount of work in this period. During this fiscal year, additional terminals have been added to the Unit in an effort to decrease the time it takes to enter the data.

All law enforcement agencies in the state have the capability of requesting a criminal record check over a terminal out in the field and receiving an automated criminal history record check back immediately on their terminal. The CCH Unit has created a fully operational state computerized criminal history file as well as entering and updating the national index on the Interstate Identification Index (III).

CCH INFORMATION AT THE PRESENT TIME

Idents on file.....	443,836
Ident Add-Ons.....	331,840
Total Arrest Counts.....	1,031,690
Judicial Count.....	744,010
Supplemental Counts.....	79
Custody-Status.....	176,923
Total Records on CCH File.....	2,728,996

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS DEPARTMENT

The Uniform Crime Reports Department (UCR) is responsible for the statewide crime data reporting system and for publishing annual reports of the crime rate in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Sheriff's Association. SLED is linked to the national UCR system administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July 1973. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. Inform the Governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public of the nature of the crime problem in the state, its magnitude and trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administrative and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data to measure the work load and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.
5. Provide the base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program.

There are 300 local law enforcement agencies participating in the program, including data reported by the 46 highway patrol county offices in the state. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there was nearly 100 percent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77.

The UCR Department gathers information in all crime categories, including those known as Part I crimes, (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson). Information in the monthly and annual report is collected by county, city and state, and includes crime rates per 10,000 population, total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc., and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Department and titled "Crime In South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization. Excerpts from the 1985 report are presented at the conclusion of this publication to provide an example of the type of information furnished.

SLED, in 1977, implemented an incident-based collection system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. This system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information not available under the old system, such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more report uniformity since all crimes are classified at SLED. The SLED UCR Department, under the incident-based system, now processes approximately 60,000 transactions each month.

In addition to training local law enforcement agencies in UCR techniques, the UCR field staff provides training in police report writing and police records management. The field staff is further responsible for training local agencies in fingerprinting and the submission of Computerized Criminal History (CCH) information. The UCR Department assists sheriffs' offices and police departments in the application of methods of compliance regarding a number of federal and state laws concerning the collection, storage and dissemination of crime information.

In 1985 and 1986, the UCR field staff was involved in developing, refining and testing audit procedures necessary to comply with the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) mandate to insure the accuracy of information in that system. In 1987 the staff will begin auditing all local computer terminals linked to the national system.

INDEX CRIME RATES & AGENCY TOTALS

County crime rates per 10,000 population and index crime counts by county and agency are shown in the two tables of this section. The crime rates in the first table are based upon the latest population counts available from the State Data Center, Division of Research and Statistical Services. County population projections are based upon a State population total of 3,367,000 for 1985.

1985 COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Index Total	Arson
Abbeville 23,900	.4	.8	2.9	24.3	51.0	84.9	7.5	172.0	1.3
Aiken 113,700	.9	3.5	6.2	58.1	126.7	177.4	20.1	393.0	3.9
Allendale 11,200	2.7	3.6	6.3	68.8	72.3	93.8	8.0	255.4	3.6
Anderson 141,900	.6	3.0	5.1	37.5	143.6	263.7	26.7	480.1	5.3
Bamberg 18,400	1.1	1.6	2.2	13.0	64.1	48.9	4.3	135.3	1.6
Barnwell 20,700	1.0	.5	1.4	22.7	49.8	72.5	10.1	158.0	1.0
Beaufort 83,800	1.3	4.3	5.6	64.8	170.3	347.0	20.2	613.5	3.0
Berkeley 117,700	.7	3.9	4.4	23.2	90.1	188.9	19.5	330.7	4.2
Calhoun 12,300	1.6	2.4	1.6	14.6	61.0	87.8	4.9	174.0	1.6
Charleston 294,800	1.0	6.4	20.4	62.6	145.7	346.1	42.3	624.4	5.4
Cherokee 42,600	1.2	2.6	3.8	35.4	101.6	156.3	21.6	322.5	3.5
Chester 30,700	1.6	2.9	5.9	31.3	127.4	176.5	10.7	356.4	1.6
Chester- field 39,100	1.3	1.3	2.3	28.4	93.6	116.1	11.3	254.2	3.3

1985 COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Index Total	Arson
Clarendon 29,200	2.1	3.1	1.4	27.1	68.5	102.7	8.9	213.7	.7
Colleton 34,300	1.5	2.9	7.0	40.5	138.8	185.7	12.5	388.9	5.2
Darlington 64,600	1.4	4.8	9.4	67.6	130.0	217.5	26.5	457.3	6.8
Dillon 32,900	.6	3.0	4.3	30.4	89.7	114.9	15.2	258.1	3.6
Dorchester 74,300	.8	3.8	2.6	14.4	80.9	157.7	17.9	278.1	1.6
Edgefield 19,000	1.6	5.8	3.2	41.6	87.4	88.4	12.1	240.0	1.6
Fairfield 21,200	.5	.0	5.2	100.9	104.7	172.6	10.8	394.8	4.2
Florence 115,200	.4	3.7	10.8	77.4	140.4	297.9	23.7	554.3	3.1
Georgetown 47,500	.8	5.7	5.3	32.8	127.8	196.0	20.6	389.1	4.6
Greenville 304,500	.9	4.8	13.2	49.5	135.6	335.3	30.7	569.9	6.4
Greenwood 60,500	.7	4.6	6.3	76.0	114.9	280.5	19.0	502.0	2.5
Hampton 19,200	.5	1.6	1.0	14.1	69.3	53.1	4.2	143.8	.0
Horry 127,000	1.1	4.0	12.4	50.0	208.4	496.1	50.9	822.9	3.1
Jasper 15,700	4.5	4.5	10.2	38.9	184.7	215.3	28.7	486.6	4.5
Kershaw 42,100	.2	2.9	4.3	30.9	85.3	162.7	20.0	306.2	1.7
Lancaster 55,800	.9	2.9	7.3	59.1	115.9	234.2	18.1	438.5	1.8
Laurens 24,200	.4	1.3	3.0	22.3	85.7	121.9	8.9	243.5	.7

1985 COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Index Total	Arson
Lee 19,100	1.0	1.6	.5	12.6	45.5	64.9	3.1	129.3	1.0
Lexington 157,500	.8	3.2	6.6	39.9	117.5	282.3	24.5	474.9	2.3
McCormick 7,700	1.3	6.5	1.3	23.4	57.1	74.0	3.9	167.5	2.6
Marion 34,900	2.0	2.9	1.4	21.8	89.7	176.8	18.6	313.2	1.4
Marlboro 32,900	2.1	6.1	5.2	47.4	116.7	162.9	13.7	354.1	5.5
Newberry 32,100	.0	2.2	3.4	61.1	48.0	149.8	7.2	271.7	1.2
Oconee 52,400	.0	2.1	3.1	16.2	68.5	108.2	8.8	206.9	1.5
Orangeburg 86,700	.5	4.2	10.3	66.6	148.2	234.1	22.5	486.3	4.0
Pickens 84,500	.2	3.0	2.5	28.9	77.4	204.9	12.0	328.8	2.5
Richland 284,500	1.1	5.6	21.7	72.0	156.4	393.3	44.5	694.5	3.2
Saluda 16,900	2.4	3.6	.0	22.5	21.9	46.2	2.4	98.8	.0
Spartanburg 208,100	.9	4.9	9.4	45.3	115.5	370.5	28.0	574.5	3.6
Sumter 94,300	.8	2.7	7.4	44.9	114.4	220.0	21.3	411.6	2.1
Union 31,200	.6	2.6	3.2	33.0	65.7	140.4	13.8	259.3	4.2
Williamsburg 39,700	1.3	3.8	2.0	32.2	71.3	83.6	11.3	205.5	2.3
York 116,300	.6	6.3	7.9	58.4	172.0	360.7	30.0	635.9	2.9
State 3,367,000	.9	4.1	9.3	48.3	124.5	267.6	25.7	480.5	3.6

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Agg.							
		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
ABBEVILLE	1985	1	2	7	58	122	203	18	3
(Co Total)	1984	1	6	4	75	148	189	21	3
Abbeville	1985	1	2	2	24	85	95	11	2
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	2	1	33	105	102	12	0
Abbeville	1985	0	0	4	26	21	73	3	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	4	1	21	30	64	6	3
Calhoun Falls	1985	0	0	1	8	16	35	4	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	2	21	12	23	2	0
AIKEN	1985	10	40	71	661	1441	2017	228	44
(Co.Total)	1984	9	54	88	723	1494	2027	243	67
Aiken	1985	10	32	49	521	946	1117	155	33
SO (12 Mo)	1984	8	39	41	556	880	1059	171	54
Aiken	1985	0	2	17	66	291	602	46	4
PD (12 mo)	1984	1	11	36	86	370	636	46	5
N.Augusta	1985	0	4	5	55	150	233	19	4
PD (12 mo)	1984	0	2	10	59	188	243	16	4
Jackson	1985	0	2	0	5	21	30	3	3
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	4	20	57	7	2
New Ellenton	1985	0	0	0	11	21	21	4	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	2	1	18	30	30	3	1
Wagener	1985	0	0	0	2	12	14	1	0
PD (8 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	1
ALLENDALE	1985	3	4	7	77	81	105	9	4
(Co 12 Mo)	1984	2	3	7	70	74	89	2	2
Allendale	1985	1	1	1	10	19	18	0	0
SO (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	1	8	17	18	0	1
Allendale	1985	2	2	5	41	39	58	7	4
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	2	2	48	45	52	2	1
Fairfax	1985	0	1	1	24	23	29	2	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	14	12	19	0	0

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
ANDERSON	1985	8	42	72	532	2038	3742	379	75
(Co Total)	1984	12	46	70	562	2004	3804	335	100
Anderson	1985	4	32	38	271	1373	2088	235	60
SO (12 Mo)	1984	10	27	46	274	1358	2168	211	93
Anderson	1985	4	9	29	211	508	1379	114	11
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	15	21	218	501	1366	106	5
Belton	1985	0	0	3	22	57	64	10	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	41	63	62	5	1
Honea Path	1985	0	1	2	14	45	78	7	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	2	2	14	25	70	6	0
Pendleton	1985	0	0	0	10	19	36	3	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	1	0	8	19	34	4	0
Williamston	1985	0	0	0	3	13	49	5	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	2	26	50	3	0
Iva	1985	0	0	0	1	20	34	4	2
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	5	10	40	0	1
West Pelzer	1985	0	0	0	0	3	14	1	0
PD (8 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0
BAMBERG	1985	2	3	4	24	118	90	8	3
(Co Total)	1984	2	2	4	44	72	97	12	2
Bamberg	1985	0	0	0	3	50	21	3	0
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	3	5	27	21	6	1
Bamberg	1985	1	2	3	16	41	51	3	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	36	18	62	4	0
Denmark	1985	1	1	1	5	27	18	2	2
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	2	1	3	27	14	2	1
BARNWELL	1985	2	1	3	47	103	150	21	2
Co Total)	1984	2	2	6	49	87	139	11	4
Barnwell	1985	0	0	1	8	34	21	2	0
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	1	0	9	16	22	2	1
Barnwell	1985	2	0	0	12	11	26	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	2	12	29	45	4	0
Williston	1985	0	0	1	11	33	47	8	0
(PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	9	25	32	1	0

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

					Agg.				
	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
Blackville	1985	0	1	1	16	25	56	10	2
PD (12 Mo)*1984		1	0	4	19	17	40	4	3
BEAUFORT	1985	11	36	47	543	1427	2908	169	25
(Co Total)	1984	4	38	67	605	1339	2723	214	23
Beaufort	1985	8	26	29	374	1141	2218	130	21
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	28	45	414	1030	2107	183	14
Beaufort	1985	3	6	12	134	219	534	34	4
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	7	17	159	229	510	22	8
Bluffton	1985	0	0	1	1	8	25	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	5	1	9	1	0
Port Royal	1985	0	4	5	34	59	131	5	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	3	4	27	79	97	8	1
BERKELEY	1985	8	46	52	273	1061	2223	229	50
(Co Total)	1984	10	47	51	379	1120	1909	202	26
Berkeley	1985	4	28	33	188	714	1262	156	39
SO (12 Mo)	1984	7	29	27	246	698	983	138	18
Moncks Corner	1985	0	3	4	15	61	205	14	2
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	6	28	87	253	17	0
Bonneau	1985	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
PD (6 Mo)	1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goose Creek	1985	2	7	5	35	86	417	24	4
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	9	5	49	100	367	16	3
St. Stephens	1985	0	0	2	11	54	73	7	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	2	1	25	74	70	3	0
Hanahan	1985	2	8	8	24	145	263	28	4
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	7	12	31	161	236	28	5
CALHOUN	1985	2	3	2	18	75	108	6	2
(Co Total)	1984	4	2	2	15	82	108	11	1
Calhoun	1985	2	2	1	16	52	78	4	1
SO (12 Mo)	1984	3	1	2	14	58	69	9	1
St. Matthews	1985	0	1	1	2	23	30	2	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	1	0	1	24	39	2	0

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
CHARLESTON	1985	29	188	602	1844	4296	10,203	1246	158
(Co Total)	1984	28	217	790	1810	4424	10,853	1121	141
Charleston	1985	11	60	115	812	1573	2812	386	81
Co PD (12 Mo)	1984	8	97	171	781	1482	3129	409	61
Charleston	1985	8	62	197	536	878	3050	275	16
City (12 Mo)	1984	6	58	320	462	1130	3972	294	23
Mt.Pleasant	1985	1	13	18	38	333	727	63	5
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	6	23	74	351	718	51	6
Folly Beach	1985	0	3	0	9	55	154	12	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	2	11	65	133	9	0
Isle of Palms	1985	0	0	0	5	22	84	4	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	3	10	57	7	1
Sullivan Is.	1985	0	0	0	5	29	61	1	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	3	11	55	1	1
N.Charleston	1985	9	50	271	434	1397	2936	505	53
PD (12 Mo)	1984	14	54	273	476	1364	2592	350	49
Med.Univ.	1985	0	0	1	5	9	367	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	0	11	197	0	0
Ports Author.	1985	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHEROKEE	1985	5	11	16	151	433	666	92	15
(Co Total)	1984	2	15	25	161	392	756	94	19
Cherokee	1985	3	4	7	56	239	289	53	8
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	8	10	88	215	284	48	9
Blacksburg	1985	0	2	1	5	17	23	4	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	4	13	28	5	2
Gaffney	1985	2	5	8	89	177	354	35	7
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	6	15	69	164	444	41	8
CHESTER	1985	5	9	18	96	391	542	33	5
(Co. Total)	1984	3	9	15	101	323	433	27	6
Chester	1985	4	7	15	74	230	270	21	4
SO (12 Mo)	1984	3	9	6	76	204	253	13	2
Chester	1985	1	2	3	9	110	218	10	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	7	13	96	148	12	2

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
Great Falls	1985	0	0	0	13	36	48	1	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	2	12	23	31	2	2
Fort Lawn	1985	0	0	0	0	15	6	1	0
PD (11 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CHESTERFIELD	1985	5	5	9	111	366	454	44	13
(Co Total)	1984	3	12	13	129	302	389	54	20
Chesterfield	1985	4	5	6	51	191	173	31	10
SO (12 Mo)	1984	2	8	6	76	187	175	35	16
Cheraw	1985	1	0	2	45	124	187	10	3
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	1	6	35	74	144	12	4
Chesterfield	1985	0	0	1	3	8	26	2	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	10	13	36	4	0
Jefferson	1985	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	1	3	5	0	0
McBee	1985	0	0	0	0	15	16	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0
Pageland	1985	0	0	0	12	25	50	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	5	22	23	3	0
Patrick	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PD (6 Mo)	1984	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
CLARENDON	1985	6	9	4	79	200	300	26	2
(Co Total)	1984	3	5	12	77	231	323	25	5
Clarendon	1985	5	9	4	69	160	169	18	2
SO (12 Mo)	1984	3	4	10	70	176	231	19	5
Manning	1985	1	0	0	7	18	103	5	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	2	4	24	69	3	0
Summerton	1985	0	0	0	3	14	16	2	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	3	25	16	0	0
Turbeville	1985	0	0	0	0	8	12	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	6	7	3	0
COLLETON	1985	5	10	24	139	476	637	43	18
(Co Total)	1984	4	1	26	118	362	554	48	10
Colleton	1985	4	5	10	69	340	342	32	17
SO (12 Mo)	1984	3	1	7	49	271	302	39	7

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
Walterboro	1985	1	5	14	70	136	295	11	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	19	69	91	252	9	3
DARLINGTON	1985	9	31	61	437	840	1405	171	44
(Co Total)	1984	7	42	86	360	924	1462	169	39
Darlington	1985	4	22	27	197	433	587	116	33
SO (12 Mo)	1984	5	21	24	123	453	560	97	27
Darlington	1985	2	5	11	94	161	305	18	6
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	10	27	102	213	376	28	6
Hartsville	1985	2	4	22	144	236	500	33	5
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	11	35	133	250	522	40	6
Lamar	1985	0	0	1	2	7	12	4	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	6	2	4	0
Society Hill	1985	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
DILLON	1985	2	10	14	100	295	378	50	12
(Co Total)	1984	1	3	12	98	243	361	61	16
Dillon	1985	1	7	9	48	204	156	36	10
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	2	7	37	116	117	34	8
Dillon	1985	1	1	4	31	70	163	14	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	3	46	96	166	22	8
Lakeview	1985	0	0	0	3	3	12	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	4	2	14	1	0
Latta	1985	0	2	1	18	18	47	0	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	2	11	29	64	4	0
DORCHESTER	1985	6	28	19	107	601	1172	133	12
(Co Total)	1984	8	14	36	122	637	1071	119	8
Dorchester	1985	5	18	8	63	414	725	86	9
SO (12 Mo)	1984	8	7	14	64	461	642	87	6
St. George	1985	1	0	0	4	38	54	5	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	3	33	68	4	0
Summerville	1985	0	10	11	40	149	393	42	2
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	7	21	55	143	361	28	2
EDGEFIELD	1985	3	11	6	79	166	168	23	3
(Co Total)	1984	3	7	10	110	161	162	16	2

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Agg.							
		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
Edgefield	1985	1	6	5	47	109	110	14	3
SO (12 Mo)	1984	3	3	4	55	101	95	11	1
Edgefield	1985	0	3	0	14	27	33	3	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	3	31	24	39	2	1
Johnston	1985	2	2	1	18	30	24	6	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	3	3	22	36	26	3	0
FAIRFIELD	1985	1	0	11	214	222	366	23	9
(Co Total)	1984	2	5	2	142	150	306	20	4
Fairfield	1985	1	1	7	147	179	233	15	9
SO (12 Mo)	1984	2	3	2	100	140	175	17	4
Winnsboro	1985	0	1	4	67	42	132	8	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	2	0	41	9	128	3	0
Ridgeway	1985	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
PD (11 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
FLORENCE	1985	5	43	124	892	1617	3432	273	36
(Co Total)	1984	8	49	159	630	1403	3308	289	36
Florence	1985	4	20	29	410	779	1241	136	19
SO (12 Mo)	1984	4	33	50	289	684	1038	145	17
Florence	1985	0	17	82	370	657	1867	119	15
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	14	91	236	571	1920	122	16
Lake City	1985	1	4	12	88	150	264	15	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	4	0	16	82	117	283	17	2
Johnsonville	1985	0	1	1	6	14	21	1	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	8	11	31	3	1
Timmons ville	1985	0	1	0	18	17	39	2	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	2	15	19	34	1	0
GEORGETOWN	1985	4	27	25	156	607	931	98	22
(Co Total)	1984	7	25	28	167	613	1153	78	12
Georgetown	1985	2	21	9	70	307	373	45	15
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	15	8	44	280	310	33	4
Andrews	1985	0	1	2	16	64	49	19	2
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	1	13	56	77	11	3
Georgetown	1985	2	5	14	69	236	509	34	5
PD (12 Mo)	1984	5	10	19	110	277	766	34	5

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
GREENVILLE	1985	28	145	401	1506	4128	10210	936	194
(Co Total)	1984	29	130	352	1561	4718	9578	879	173
Greenville	1985	16	97	184	816	2463	5146	547	138
SO (12 Mo)	1984	11	79	156	858	2912	4819	541	124
Fountain Inn	1985	0	2	8	45	80	100	10	2
PD (12 Co)	1984	1	1	1	40	56	116	10	0
Greenville	1985	7	36	168	504	1165	3747	274	44
PD (12 Mo)	1984	13	46	170	508	1386	3663	227	44
Greer	1985	3	5	22	75	207	565	61	7
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	4	11	83	172	490	56	4
Mauldin	1985	0	1	6	24	66	308	19	2
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	0	10	44	189	16	0
Simpsonville	1985	0	3	7	23	96	230	15	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	6	23	60	185	13	0
Travelers R.	1985	2	0	2	7	30	96	5	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	16	28	65	9	0
City View	1985	0	1	4	12	21	18	5	0
PD (11 Mo)	1984	1	0	7	23	60	51	7	1
GREENWOOD	1985	4	28	38	460	695	1697	115	15
(Co Total)	1984	4	23	60	426	534	1356	82	19
Greenwood	1985	1	13	13	147	305	715	64	5
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	11	17	165	260	591	50	14
Greenwood	1985	3	14	24	313	364	925	49	10
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	11	42	255	243	715	30	5
Ware Shoals	1985	0	0	1	0	10	3	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	1	1	4	16	28	0	0
Ninety Six	1985	0	1	0	0	16	54	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	2	15	22	2	0
HAMPTON	1985	1	3	2	27	133	102	8	0
(Co Total)	1984	0	2	1	24	63	77	4	1
Hampton	1985	1	0	1	6	21	12	1	0
SO (12 Mo)	1984	0	2	0	11	15	10	1	0
Brunson	1985	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
PD (11 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg.		Larceny	MVT	Arson
					Assault	B & E			
Estill	1985	0	0	1	12	53	36	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	8	24	32	0	1
Hampton	1985	0	3	0	6	49	40	5	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	2	21	29	3	0
Varnville	1985	0	0	0	3	6	10	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0
Yemassee	1985	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORRY	1985	14	51	157	635	2647	6301	646	40
(Co Total)	1984	13	45	141	558	2481	5588	575	36
Horry	1985	9	29	58	339	1069	1885	274	31
Co PD (12 Mo)	1984	8	21	42	277	962	1659	251	27
Atlantic B.	1985	1	0	8	9	27	13	3	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	8	28	10	3	0
Conway	1985	0	0	18	127	155	626	57	4
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	3	12	148	142	525	54	3
Aynor	1985	0	0	0	0	6	31	2	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	10	10	2	0
Loris	1985	0	0	2	38	26	120	14	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	0	3	23	17	72	6	1
Myrtle B.	1985	4	18	59	75	836	2622	205	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	15	71	76	866	2410	158	3
N. Myrtle B.	1985	0	3	11	44	402	854	77	4
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	5	12	25	369	775	81	2
Surfside B.	1985	0	1	1	3	126	150	14	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	1	87	127	20	0
JASPER	1985	7	7	16	61	290	338	45	7
(Co Total)	1984	7	3	17	51	203	280	33	12
Jasper	1985	5	6	8	46	187	170	32	5
SO (12 Mo)	1984	6	2	7	25	127	95	20	7
Hardeeville	1985	2	1	6	12	68	137	8	2
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	9	21	61	153	9	4
Ridgeland	1985	0	0	2	3	35	31	5	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	1	5	15	32	4	1

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
Kershaw	1985	1	12	18	130	359	685	84	7
(Co Total)	1984	2	8	12	110	310	646	53	10
Kershaw	1985	0	9	9	84	271	401	67	7
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	8	6	59	216	355	41	8
Camden	1985	1	3	8	45	82	278	11	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	6	49	86	287	12	2
Bethune	1985	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Elgin	1985	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	0
LANCASTER	1985	5	16	41	330	647	1307	101	10
(Co Total)	1984	5	28	41	326	719	1434	91	14
Lancaster	1985	5	8	19	175	421	642	66	8
SO (12 Mo)	1984	2	19	22	122	516	800	62	11
Lancaster	1985	0	6	21	146	191	587	31	2
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	9	19	193	163	578	28	3
Heath Springs	1985	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	4	6	5	1	0
Kershaw	1985	0	2	1	9	32	74	3	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	0	0	7	34	51	0	0
LAURENS	1985	2	7	16	120	461	656	48	4
(Co Total)	1984	5	8	8	36	367	519	22	2
Laurens	1985	2	3	8	77	293	250	35	4
SO (12 Mo)	1984	4	6	2	17	174	155	8	0
Laurens	1985	0	2	5	24	103	235	10	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	1	2	8	122	259	10	0
Clinton	1985	0	2	3	16	51	157	2	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	4	11	69	105	4	2
Gray Court	1985	0	0	0	3	14	14	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
LEE	1985	2	3	1	24	87	124	6	2
(Co Total)	1984	0	0	3	27	95	107	9	1

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

		Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
Lee	1985	2	2	0	5	49	50	3	1	
SO (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	2	6	59	37	6	1	
Bishopville	1985	0	1	1	19	38	74	3	1	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	21	36	70	3	0	
LEXINGTON	1985	13	51	104	629	1851	4446	386	36	
(Co Total)	1984	7	43	92	503	1404	3222	289	29	
Lexington	1985	9	39	55	472	1357	2895	256	30	
SO (12 Mo)	1984	7	34	54	332	1005	1943	186	14	
Batesburg	1985	2	0	1	17	34	102	2	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	6	22	33	107	7	3	
Cayce	1985	0	7	14	50	120	439	41	1	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	6	44	122	383	34	3	
Leesville	1985	0	0	1	4	9	12	1	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	10	13	29	1	0	
Lexington	1985	0	1	2	1	20	26	3	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	2	2	16	26	7	0	
W.Columbia	1985	2	3	29	53	194	640	56	3	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	7	20	73	144	523	42	7	
Irmo	1985	0	0	2	14	47	118	10	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	1	20	49	4	2	
Pineridge	1985	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	
PD (3 Mo)	1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
S. Congaree	1985	0	1	0	3	18	59	4	2	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	6	7	21	1	0	
Springdale	1985	0	0	0	11	36	93	10	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	6	24	62	4	0	
Swansea	1985	0	0	0	2	12	28	0	0	
PD (11 Mo)	1984	0	0	4	6	19	45	1	0	
Metro Airport	1985	0	0	0	1	1	28	3	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	1	0	31	2	0	
Gaston	1985	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY

	Year	Agg.							
		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
MCCORMICK	1985	1	5	1	18	44	57	3	2
(Co Total)	1984	1	2	1	29	38	47	9	2
McCormick	1985	0	4	0	14	34	43	1	2
SO (12 Mo)	1984	0	2	1	13	31	30	6	1
McCormick	1985	1	1	1	4	10	14	2	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	0	16	7	17	3	1
MARION	1985	7	10	5	76	313	617	65	5
(Co Total)	1984	4	10	12	108	367	647	59	6
Marion	1985	4	2	1	13	117	99	28	4
SO (12 Mo)	1984	3	1	3	6	109	111	18	2
Marion	1985	1	7	3	35	110	297	21	1
PD 12 Mo)	1984	1	7	7	72	157	338	29	4
Mullins	1985	2	1	1	28	86	221	16	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	2	2	30	101	198	12	0
MARLBORO	1985	7	20	17	156	384	536	45	18
(Co Total)	1984	4	19	30	196	307	480	33	26
Marlboro	1985	6	10	5	68	209	249	25	12
SO (12 Mo)	1984	4	8	7	76	123	175	14	12
Bennettsville	1985	1	6	10	76	137	247	16	3
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	7	23	104	147	244	11	6
McColl	1985	0	4	2	12	38	40	4	3
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	4	0	16	37	61	8	8
NEWBERRY	1985	0	7	11	196	154	481	23	4
(Co Total)	1984	4	11	13	170	182	523	18	1
Newberry	1985	0	5	7	113	117	203	15	1
SO (12 Mo)	1984	2	7	8	95	124	247	17	1
Newberry	1985	0	2	3	78	35	273	8	3
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	4	4	66	54	262	1	0
Whitmire	1985	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
Prosperity	1985	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	9	3	8	0	0

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Agg.							
		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
OCONEE	1985	0	11	16	85	359	567	46	8
(Co Total)	1984	5	3	8	101	305	580	41	9
Oconee	1985	0	9	9	54	247	399	20	4
SO (12 Mo)	1984	5	3	5	68	241	451	34	6
Seneca	1985	0	0	4	13	56	85	11	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	2	26	48	75	4	1
Walhalla	1985	0	2	3	16	46	67	13	3
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	2	13	52	2	1
Westminister	1985	0	0	0	0	7	12	2	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	5	2	1	1	1
Salem	1985	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0
PD (4 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGEBURG	1985	4	36	89	577	1285	2030	195	35
(Co Total)	1984	7	41	64	500	1031	1949	147	31
Orangeburg	1985	2	27	51	444	803	1104	129	24
SO (12 Mo)	1984	7	29	29	377	602	1021	104	25
Orangeburg	1985	2	6	36	109	426	854	59	10
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	9	28	103	348	854	40	4
Branchville	1985	0	1	0	2	1	6	0	1
PD (6 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	0	6	4	0	0
Bowman	1985	0	0	0	5	5	6	1	0
PD (7 Mo)	1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elloree	1985	0	1	0	2	8	18	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	0	6	4	1	0
Eutawville	1985	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
Holly Hill	1985	0	1	1	14	27	34	5	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	2	5	18	49	55	2	1
Norway	1985	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	2	13	5	0	0
Santee	1985	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
PD (11 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
PICKENS	1985	2	25	21	244	654	1731	101	21
(Co Total)	1984	0	6	25	210	640	1754	116	11
Pickens	1985	1	15	7	103	288	399	40	11
SO (12 Mo)	1984	0	5	10	106	317	387	40	7
Central	1985	0	1	2	8	31	50	2	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	2	8	30	41	4	0
Clemson	1985	0	1	3	29	91	398	18	2
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	5	16	96	385	17	0
Easley	1985	0	6	5	79	151	426	31	6
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	6	62	152	485	44	3
Liberty	1985	1	1	1	10	8	20	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	1	5	14	33	1	0
Pickens	1985	0	1	2	10	20	52	2	0
SO 12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	7	6	37	2	0
Clemson Univ.	1985	0	0	1	5	65	386	7	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	6	25	385	8	1
RICHLAND	1985	32	159	616	2048	4450	11189	1265	90
(Co Total)	1984	32	179	667	1991	4317	11087	1232	98
Richland	1985	20	90	212	1081	2096	4225	697	37
SO (12 Mo)	1984	15	115	179	1078	1864	3464	605	51
Columbia	1985	12	67	389	931	2226	6016	519	52
PD (12 Mo)	1984	17	61	473	897	2286	6536	579	46
Forest Acres	1985	0	1	9	22	85	335	30	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	3	10	13	110	380	15	1
Univ. of S.C.	1985	0	1	6	14	43	613	19	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	5	3	57	707	33	0
SALUDA	1985	4	6	0	38	37	78	4	0
(Co Total)	1984	4	2	7	42	77	89	9	4
Saluda	1985	4	2	0	23	27	47	3	0
SO (12 Mo)	1984	2	2	3	20	65	55	7	3
Saluda	1985	0	3	0	15	9	26	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	4	20	10	23	1	1
Ridge Springs	1985	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	0	2	2	11	1	0

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
SPARTANBURG	1985	18	101	195	943	2404	7711	583	74
(Co Total)	1984	16	66	161	776	2460	5762	470	93
Spartanburg	1985	11	72	85	571	1435	4404	371	53
SO (12 Mo)	1984	9	48	65	502	1357	3155	286	59
Spartanburg	1985	7	23	107	346	861	3030	190	20
PD (12 Mo)	1984	7	16	91	262	994	2357	164	31
Woodruff	1985	0	1	1	16	31	95	8	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	2	1	38	99	6	1
Chesnee	1985	0	0	0	2	8	17	2	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	2	14	17	0	0
Cowpens	1985	0	1	1	0	19	38	4	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	4	9	38	3	0
Inman	1985	0	0	0	3	23	55	2	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	1	16	37	1	1
Landrum	1985	0	3	1	5	11	34	2	1
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	1	0	4	18	44	6	1
Lyman	1985	0	0	0	0	6	15	3	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	6	10	3	0
Pacolet	1985	0	0	0	0	9	19	1	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	7	5	1	0
Wellford	1985	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SUMTER	1985	8	25	70	423	1079	2075	201	20
(Co Total)	1984	10	27	63	427	975	1874	161	22
Sumter	1985	6	20	21	246	637	845	109	16
SO (12)	1984	5	21	31	262	596	810	86	11
Sumter	1985	2	5	49	177	442	1230	92	4
PD (12 Mo)	1984	5	6	32	165	379	1064	75	11
UNION	1985	2	8	10	103	205	438	43	13
(Co Total)	1984	1	1	6	81	250	439	27	12
Union	1985	1	5	4	49	103	143	24	9
SO (12 Mo)	1984	1	1	1	43	122	169	14	8

1984-85 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

		Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B & E	Larceny	MVT	Arson
Union	1985	1	3	6	50	83	268	18	4	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	5	32	106	239	13	4	
Carlisle	1985	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	
PD (11 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	
Jonesville	1985	0	0	0	2	15	23	1	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	6	17	28	0	0	
WILLIAMSBURG	1985	5	15	8	128	283	332	45	9	
(Co Total)	1984	9	11	15	79	280	257	24	3	
Williamsburg	1985	4	10	7	81	187	135	24	7	
SO (12 Mo)	1984	8	8	11	48	175	110	9	2	
Hemingway	1985	0	0	0	0	8	42	0	1	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	0	3	18	2	0	
Kingstree	1985	1	5	1	47	88	155	21	1	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	3	4	31	102	129	13	1	
YORK	1985	7	73	92	679	2000	4195	349	34	
(Co Total)	1984	11	56	90	659	1820	3901	298	36	
York	1985	2	33	18	236	921	1333	166	18	
SO (12 Mo)	1984	5	25	21	225	883	1281	136	20	
Clover	1985	0	2	1	16	45	114	8	1	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	1	0	2	20	38	103	3	1	
Fort Mill	1985	0	1	0	16	46	108	4	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	2	3	21	38	124	13	0	
Rock Hill	1985	4	33	69	338	873	2252	136	9	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	3	24	61	329	741	2104	124	14	
York	1985	1	3	4	68	80	226	26	5	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	2	5	2	62	85	199	19	1	
Tega Cay	1985	0	0	0	3	14	69	4	1	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	0	2	23	38	3	0	
Winthrop C.	1985	0	1	0	2	21	93	5	0	
PD (12 Mo)	1984	0	0	1	0	12	52	0	0	
STATE TOTAL	1985	306	1,383	3,143	16,274	41,925	90,103	8,665	1,205	
	1984	305	1,328	3,398	15,538	40,528	84,412	7,853	1,197	

1985

AGENCIES COVERED BY COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME REPORTS

Bonneau(6)	Coward(12)	Hodges(12)	Olar(12)
Bowman(5)	Cross Hill(12)	Jameston(12)	Pamplico(12)
Burnettown(12)	Donalds(12)	Lincolntown(12)	Pelion(12)
Cameron(12)	Eastover(12)	Little Mtn(12)	Pelzer(12)
Campobello(12)	Ehrhardt(12)	Lynchburg(12)	Piedmont(12)
Chapin(12)	Enoree(12)	Mayesville(12)	Pineridge(9)
Chappells(12)	Gifford(12)	Nichols(12)	Pinewood(12)
Clio(12)	Graniteville(12)	Norris(12)	Quinby(12)
City View(1)	Greeleyville(12)	North(12)	Ravenel(12)
Cordova(12)	Harleyville(12)	Olanta(9)	Ridgeville(12)

Salley(12)
Scranton(12)
Sellers(12)
Silverstreet(12)
Springfield(12)
Starr(12)
Stuckey(12)
Trenton(12)
Warrenville(12)
West Union(12)

*The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of months these agencies had their crimes reported by a county law enforcement agency. Many of the agencies so noted submitted their crime reports independently for a portion of the year.

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING FOR FEWER THAN SIX MONTHS

Due West PD (0 months)

Duncan PD (0 Months)